

# BookletChart™



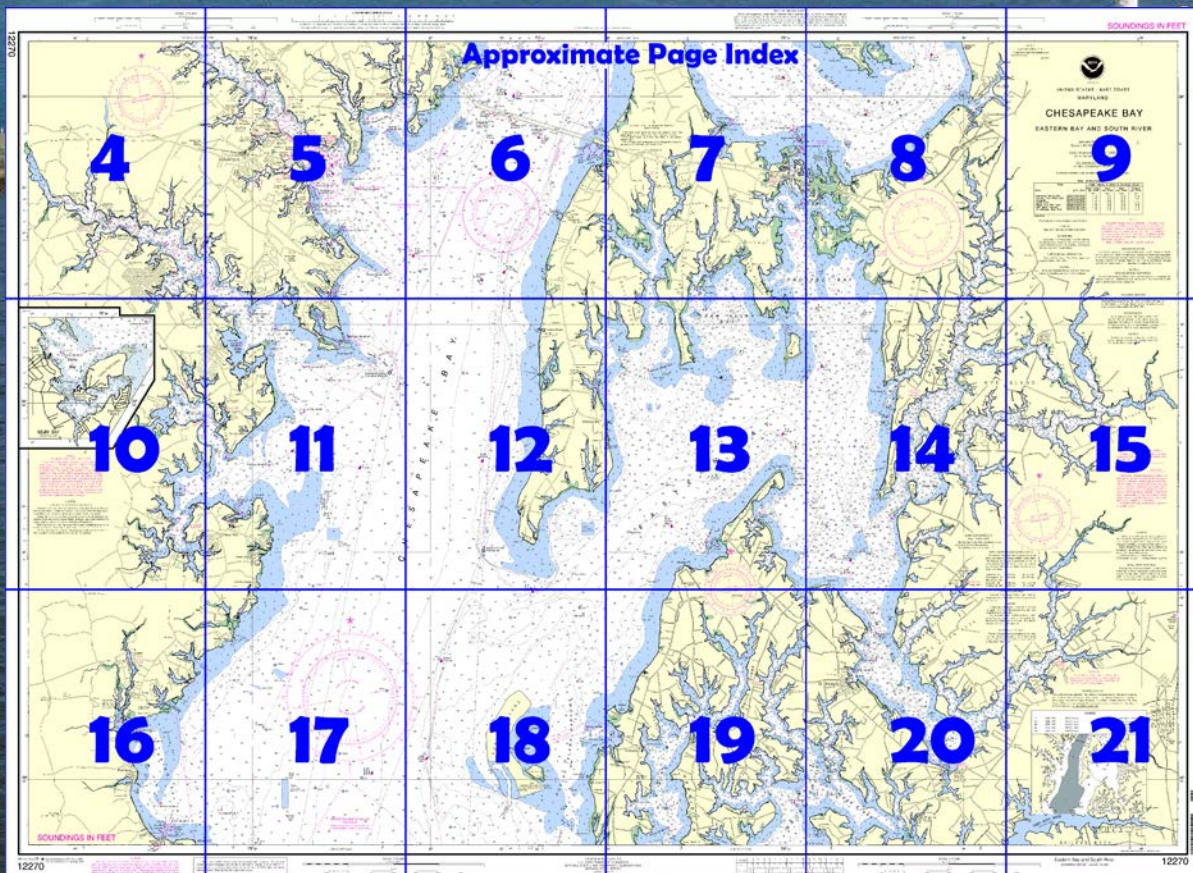
## **Chesapeake Bay – Eastern Bay and South River** **NOAA Chart 12270**

*A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters*

*When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.*



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



**Published by the**  
**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**  
**National Ocean Service**  
**Office of Coast Survey**  
[www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov)  
**888-990-NOAA**

### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=12270>.



#### (Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

**Holland Point** (38°43.6'N., 76°31.7'W.), on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay 21.6 miles above Cove Point, has shoal areas extending in all directions; depths of 11 feet are 1.3 miles to the eastward and northeastward. Buoys mark the outer edges of the shoals. A fish haven, marked by buoys, is about 2.2 miles east-northeast of Holland Point.

**Herring Bay**, between Holland Point and the marsh 3 miles to the northward, has general depths of 14 to 7 feet. **Long Bar**, with depths of 2 to 5 feet, extends from the north side of the bay to within 1 mile of Holland Point, and is marked at its south end by a light.

**Herrington Harbour** (see also chart 12266), 0.6 mile westward of Holland Point, is entered through a jettied private channel from the south side of Herring Bay. The channel is marked by a 199° lighted range and other private aids. In 2008, the channel had a reported controlling depth of 7 feet. The channel is very narrow and must be followed closely to carry the best water. A small-craft facility is on the east side of the harbor just inside the entrance. Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, berths with electricity, and repairs are available.

**Rockhold Creek**, at the northwest corner of Herring Bay, has good shelter for small boats. A marked dredged channel leads from the bay to a turning basin just below the fixed highway bridge at **Deale**. In 2010, the controlling depth was 6.3 feet (7 feet at midchannel) to the head of the project. Depths are 2.1 to 3.0 feet for about 0.4 mile above the bridge. A light marks the outer end of the breakwater on the north side of the entrance. The fixed highway bridge 1 mile above the entrance has a width of 47 feet and a clearance of 14 feet. The fixed highway bridge 1.8 miles above the entrance has an opening 41 feet wide with a clearance of 10 feet.

A 6 m.p.h. **speed limit** is enforced in Rockhold Creek.

There are extensive small-craft facilities on both sides of Rockhold Creek below the first bridge, and on the east side of the creek between the first and second bridges.

**West River**, 8.5 miles above Holland Point, empties into the west side of Chesapeake Bay north of **Curtis Point** (38°51.1'N., 76°29.9'W.). A marked fish trap area is off the entrance. The river has depths of 14 to 7 feet for about 4 miles, then shoals gradually to less than 3 feet in the tributaries. The river channel approach is marked by lighted buoys, and by lights and daybeacons to **Galesville**, on the west side of the river 2.5 miles above the entrance light. A yacht club is on the east side of the river at **Avalon Shores**, opposite Galesville.

Several small-craft facilities are at Galesville and close-by.

**Parish Creek**, on the south side of West River 0.5 mile westward of Curtis Point, is entered by a marked dredged channel which leads to an anchorage basin, and thence to **Shady Side** at the head of the south fork. In 2010, the midchannel controlling depth was 8 feet to the anchorage basin, thence 5.9 feet in the basin, thence 4.3 feet in the channel in south fork. Depths of 4.3 to 5.5 feet were in the anchorage basin. A 6 m.p.h. **speed limit** is enforced.

**Small-craft facilities.**—Small-craft facilities on the north side of Parish Creek and at Shady Side can provide gasoline, diesel fuel, water, electricity, a pump-out facility, berths, and marine supplies. Hull and engine repairs can be made. Largest haul-out capabilities: marine railway, 35 feet; lift, 25 tons.

**Rhode River** empties into the north side of West River 1.1 miles westward of West River Entrance Light 2. The river, marked at the entrance by a light, has depths of 11 to 9 feet for 2 miles. The critical shoals extending off the points are marked.

**Cadle Creek**, on the east side of Rhode River 1 mile above the entrance light, has depths of 4 to 7 feet. The entrance to the creek is marked by daybeacons. **Mayo** is a town on the east side of the creek.

**Bear Neck Creek**, on the north side of Rhode River 1.5 miles above the entrance light, has depths of 9 to 5 feet for 1 mile. The entrance is marked by daybeacons.

Small-craft facilities are on Cadle Creek and Bear Neck Creek.

### **U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center** **24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies**

RCC Norfolk	Commander	
	5th CG District	(575) 398-6231
	Norfolk, VA	



# Table of Selected Chart Notes

**NOTE B**  
Poplar Island restoration project.  
Access channel for construction,  
use only.

**NOTE C**  
QUEENSTOWN CREEK  
A depth of 7 feet was available with  
local knowledge.  
Aug 2009

**HEIGHTS**  
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

**Mercator Projection**  
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 38° 52'  
**North American Datum of 1983**  
(World Geodetic System 1984)  
**SOUNDINGS IN FEET**  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

**NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS**  
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed  
below provide continuous weather broadcasts.  
The reception range is typically 20 to 40  
nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be  
as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at  
high elevations.

Baltimore, MD	KEC-83	162.400 MHz
Washington, DC (Manassas, VA)	KHB-36	162.550 MHz
Salisbury, MD	KEC-92	162.475 MHz
Sudlersville, MD	WXK-97	162.500 MHz

**CAUTION**  
Temporary changes or defects in aids to  
navigation are not indicated on this chart. See  
Local Notice to Mariners.  
During some winter months or when endan-  
gered by ice, certain aids to navigation are  
replaced by other types or removed. For details  
see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

**CAUTION**  
Improved channels shown by broken lines are  
subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1


**WARNING**  
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on  
any single aid to navigation, particularly on  
floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List  
and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.



**SMALL CRAFT WARNINGS**  
During the boating season small-craft  
warnings will be displayed from sunrise to  
sunset on Maryland Marine Police Cruisers  
while underway in Maryland waters of the  
Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.

**RADAR REFLECTORS**  
Radar reflectors have been placed on many  
floating aids to navigation. Individual radar  
reflector identification on these aids has been  
omitted from this chart.

**AIDS TO NAVIGATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for  
supplemental information concerning aids to  
navigation.

**AUTHORITIES**  
Hydrography and topography by the National  
Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional  
data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological  
Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

**CAUTION**  
Mariners are warned to stay clear of the pro-  
tective riprap surrounding navigational light  
structures shown thus: 

**CAUTION**  
**SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES**  
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine  
cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas  
are shown as:  
   
**Pipeline Area** **Cable Area**  
Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and  
submarine cables may exist within the area of  
this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and sub-  
marine cables are required to be buried, and  
those that were originally buried may have  
become exposed. Mariners should use extreme  
caution when operating vessels in depths of  
water comparable to their draft in areas where  
pipelines and cables may exist, and when  
anchoring, dragging, or trawling.  
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or  
unlighted buoys.


**RACING BUOYS**  
Racing buoys within the limits of this chart  
are not shown hereon. Information may be  
obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District  
Offices as racing and other private buoys are  
not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

**CAUTION**  
Limitations on the use of radio signals as  
aids to marine navigation can be found in the  
U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National  
Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.  
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial  
broadcasting stations are subject to error and  
should be used with caution.  
Station positions are shown thus:  
⊙ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

**WILLIAM P. LANE, JR. MEMORIAL BRIDGES**  
(SOUTH SPAN)  
Three fixed white lights are mounted vertically over fixed  
green range lights at the center of the main channel span.  
Fixed green range lights mark the center of the eastern  
channel span.  
The north and south entrances to the Chesapeake Channel  
are marked by fixed red lights on dolphins.

**POLLUTION REPORTS**  
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the  
National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or  
to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone com-  
munication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

**NOTE Z**  
**NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140**  
Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels  
operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely  
prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or  
untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed  
marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored,  
anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD  
disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage  
(treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations  
for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot.  
Additional information concerning the regulations and  
requirements may be obtained from the Environmental  
Protection Agency (EPA) web site: [http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel\\_sewage/](http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/)

**CAUTION**  
**FISH TRAP AREAS AND STRUCTURES**  
Mariners are warned that numerous uncharted duck blinds and  
fishing structures, some submerged, may exist in the fish trap areas.  
Such structures are not charted unless known to be permanent.  
Regulations to assure clear passage to and through dredged and  
natural channels, and to established landings, are prescribed by the  
Corps of Engineers in the Code of Federal Regulations.  
Definite limits of fish trap areas have been established in some  
areas, and those limits are shown thus:   
Where definite limits have not been prescribed, the location of  
fishing structures is restricted only by the regulations.

**CAUTION**  
**BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES**  
For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or  
vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the  
entire charted horizontal clearance.

**HORIZONTAL DATUM**  
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum  
of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent  
to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions  
referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average  
of 0.422" northward and 1.171" eastward to agree with this chart.

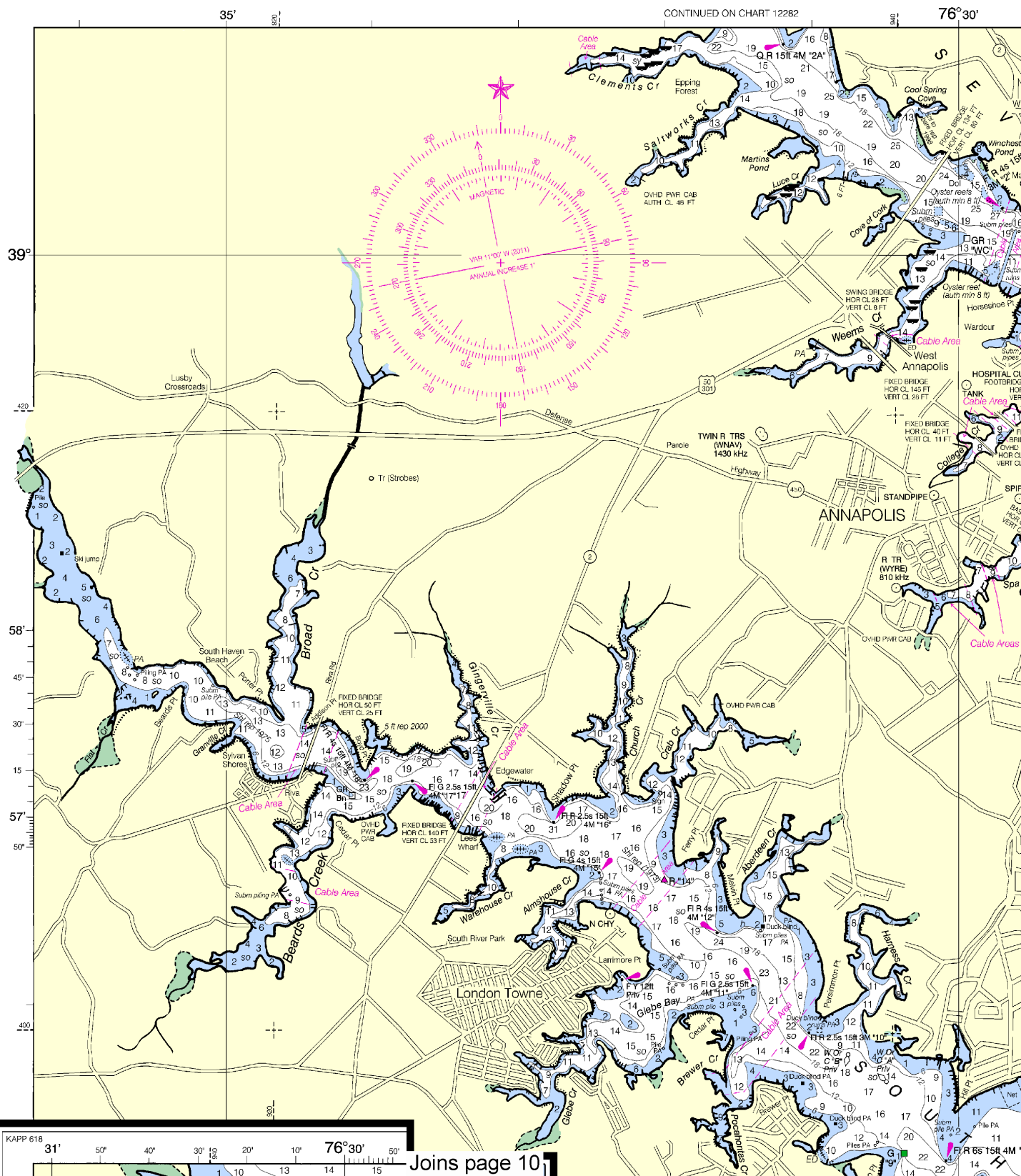
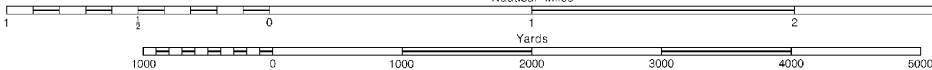
**SOURCE DIAGRAM**  
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey  
information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in  
this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army  
Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram.  
Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.

TIDAL INFORMATION				
PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
St. Michaels	(38°47'N/76°13'W)	feet 1.9	feet 1.7	feet 0.3
Kent Island Narrows	(38°58'N/76°15'W)	1.8	1.5	0.3
Thomas Point Shoal Light	(38°54'N/76°26'W)	1.4	1.1	0.2
Annapolis	(38°59'N/76°29'W)	1.4	1.2	0.2

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels,  
tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/>.  
(Mar 2011)

12270

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles



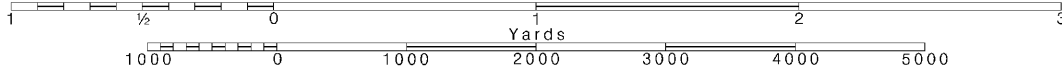
4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

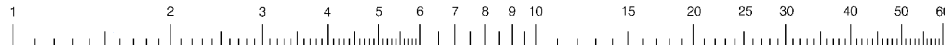
SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

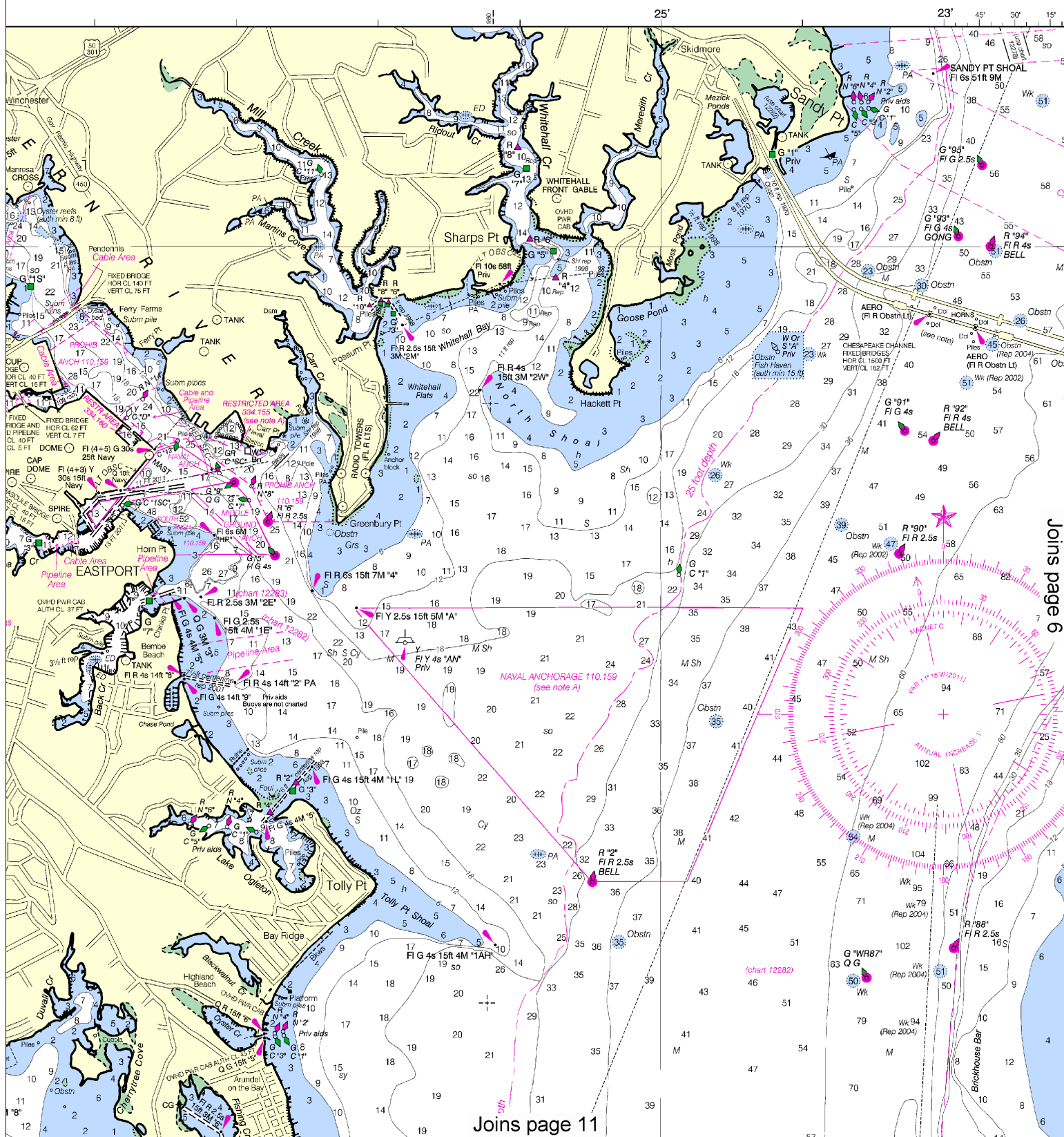




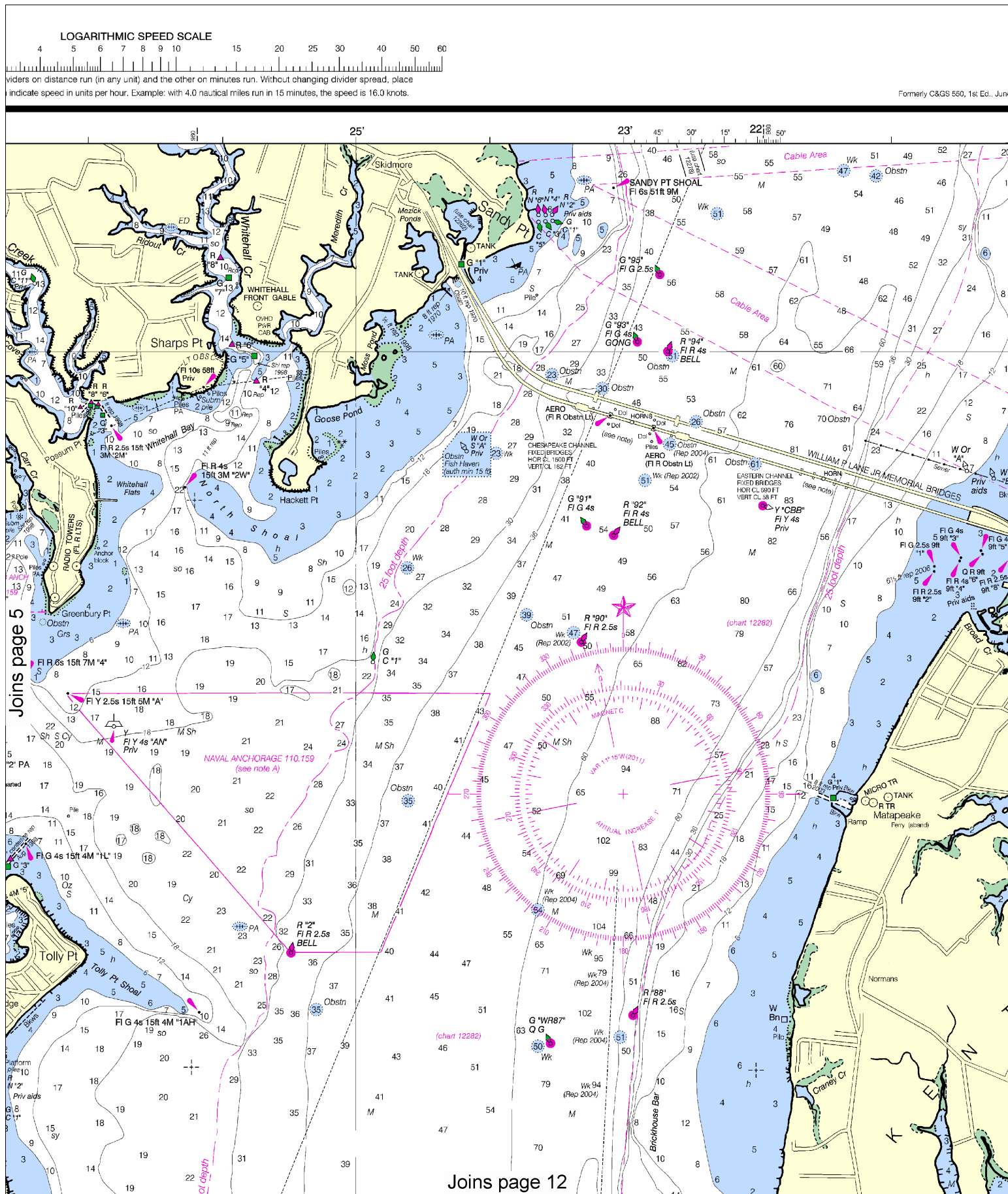
# LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and  
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

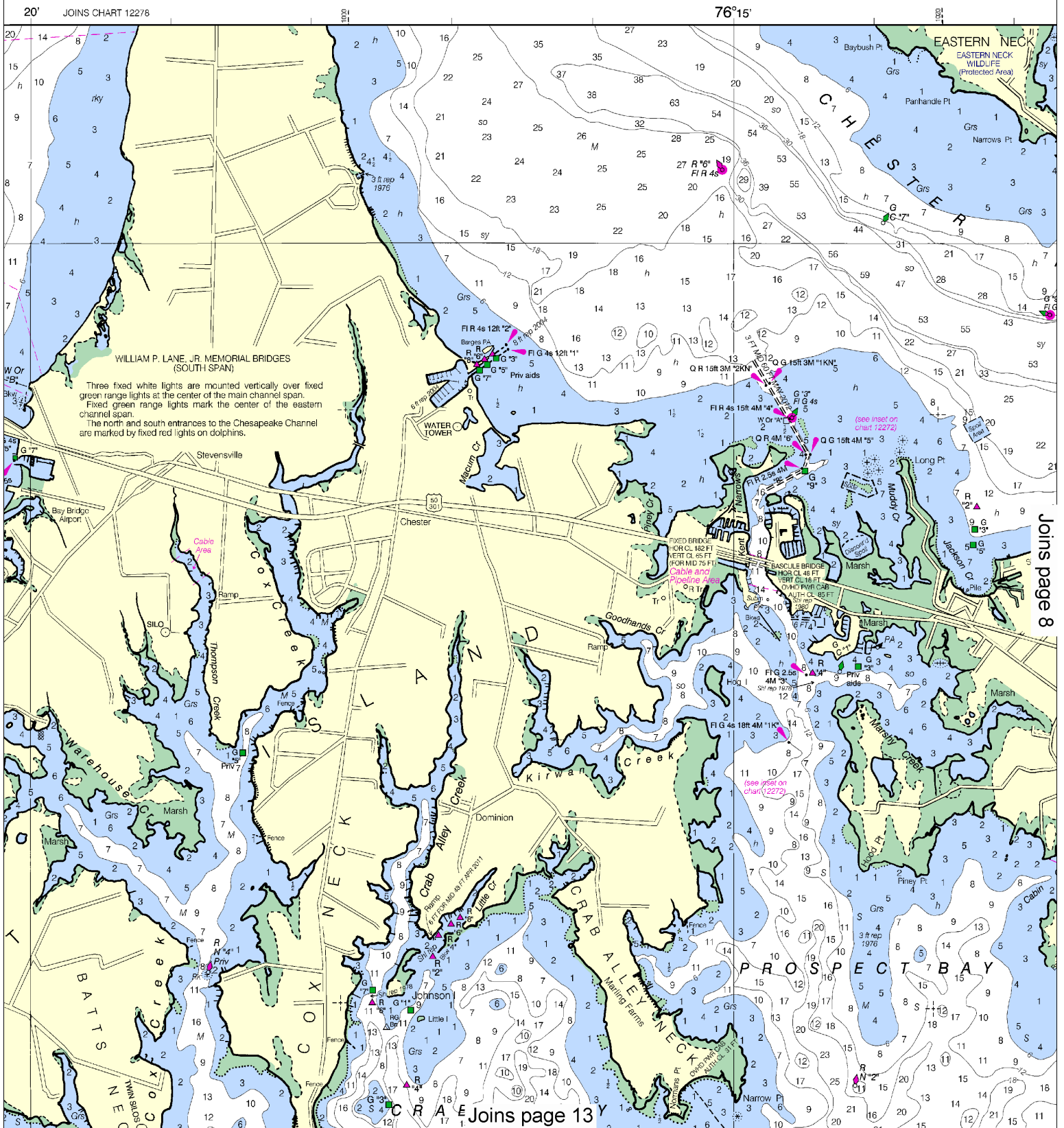




# PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at <http://ocsddata.nce.noaa.gov/ldr/inquiry.aspx>, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or <http://www.oceangrafix.com>.

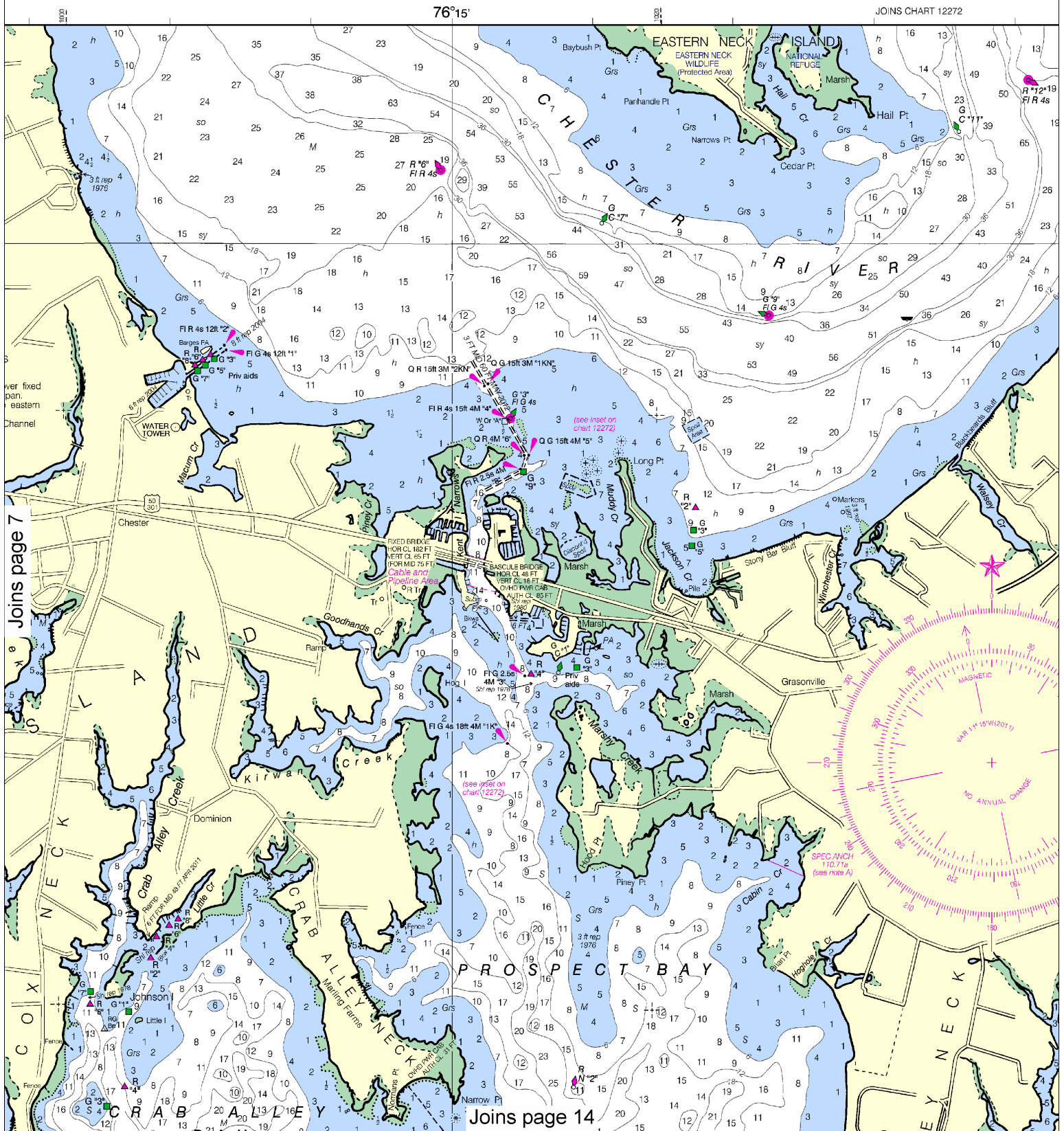
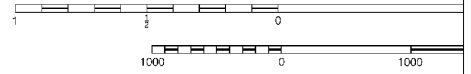
June 1935 C-1935-410A KAPP 617



This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0513 1/29/2013,  
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0413 1/26/2013,  
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a.

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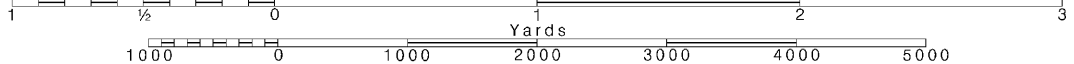
8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles

Yards

1

2

3

2000

3000

4000

5000

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

10'

105'

NOTE C  
QUEENSTOWN CREEK  
A depth of 7 feet was available by  
local knowledge.  
Aug 2009



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

MARYLAND

# CHESAPEAKE BAY

## EASTERN BAY AND SOUTH RIVER

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 38° 52'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

### TIDAL INFORMATION

NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
St. Michaels	(38°47' N/76°13' W)	1.9	1.7	0.3
Kent Island Narrows	(38°58' N/76°15' W)	1.8	1.5	0.3
Thomas Point Shoal Light	(38°54' N/76°28' W)	1.4	1.1	0.2
Annapolis	(38°59' N/76°29' W)	1.4	1.2	0.2

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.  
(Mar 2011)

### HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

### AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 3 for important supplemental information.

### CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

### NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 3. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Baltimore, Maryland.  
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

### HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.422" northward and 1.171" eastward to agree with this chart.

### CAUTION

#### BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

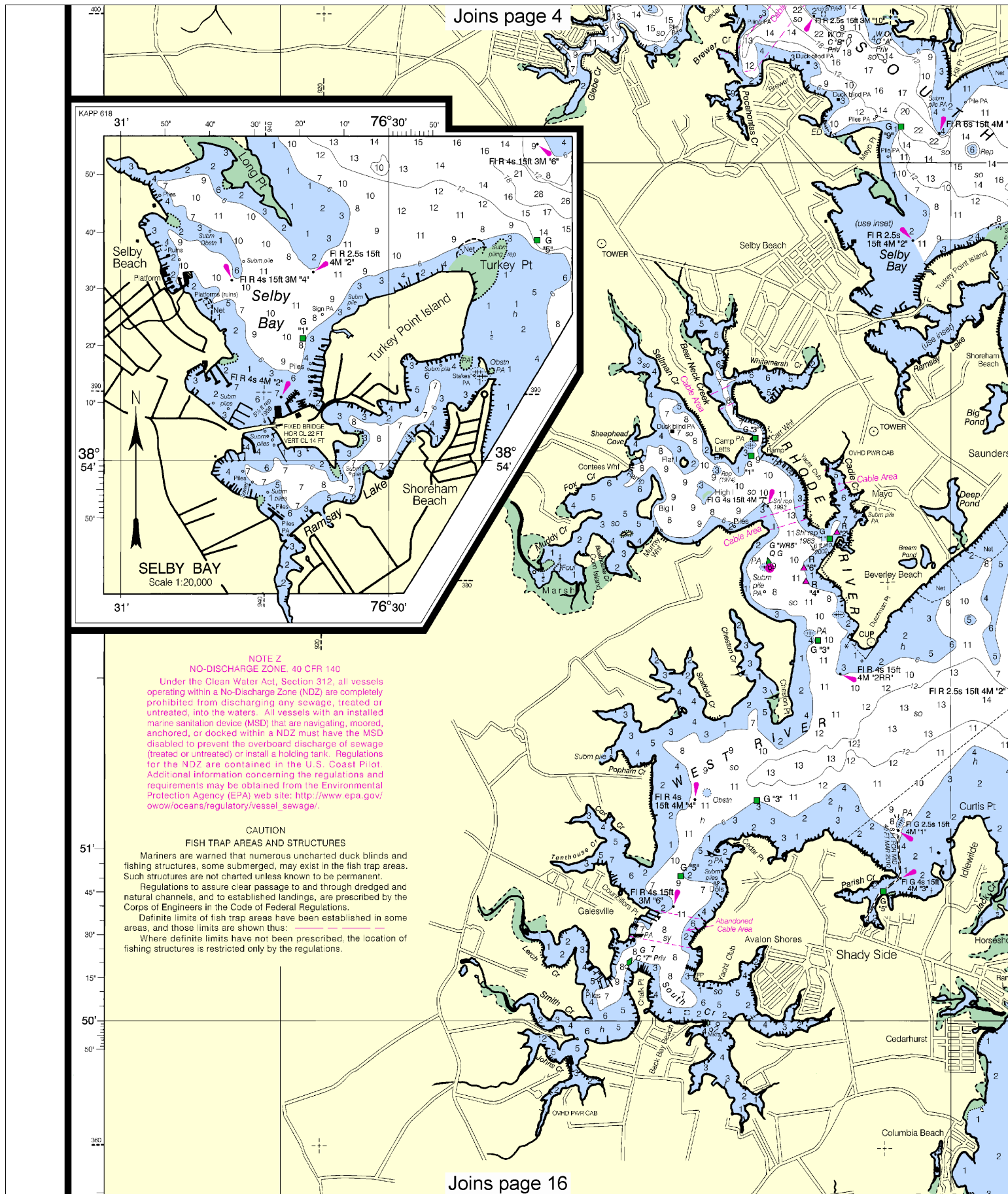
### POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

### RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be

Joins page 15



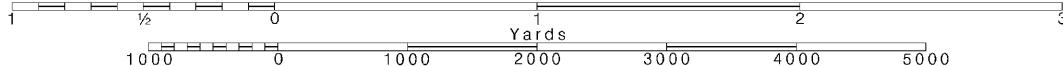
10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

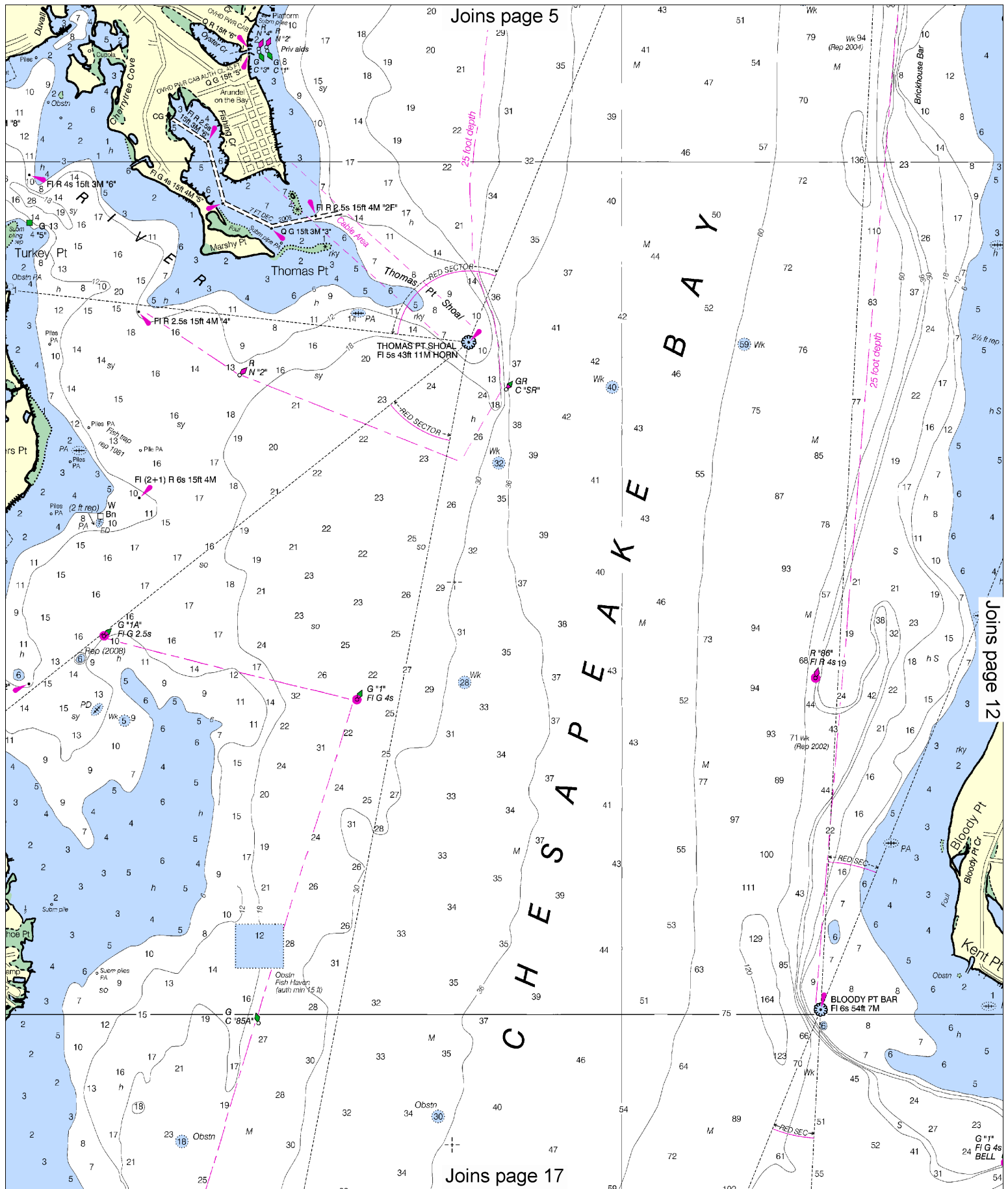
Printed at reduced scale.

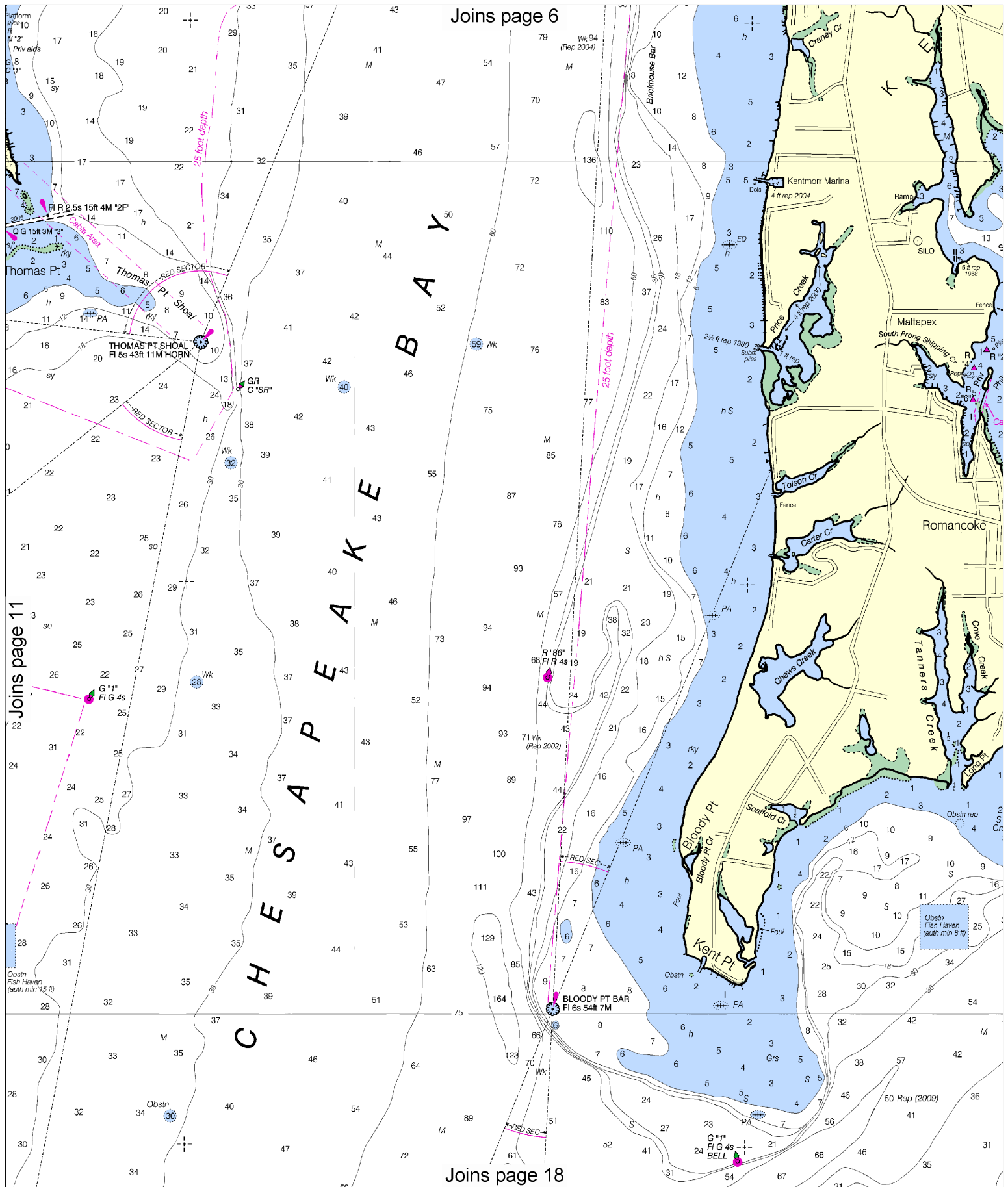
SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.









12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

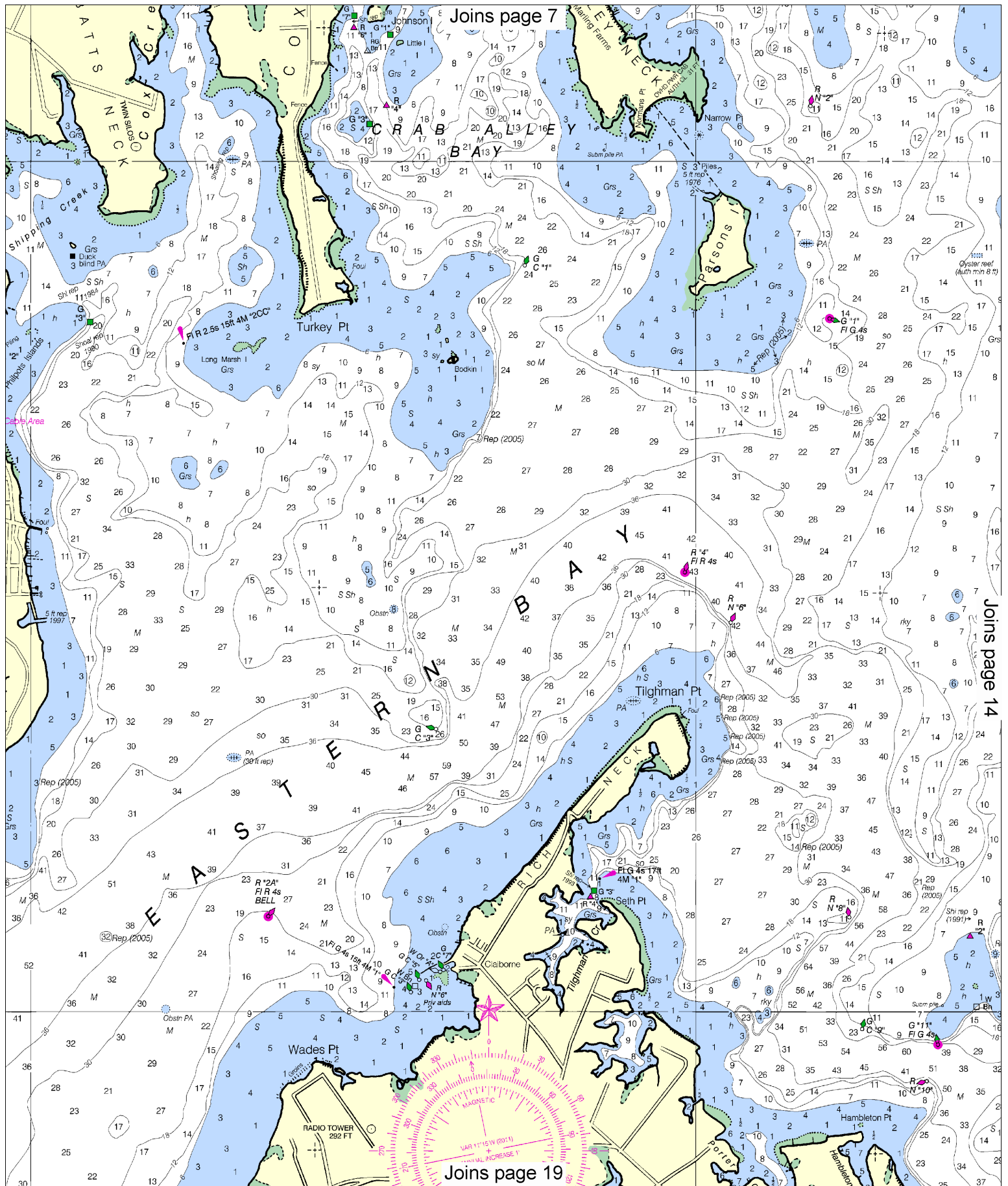
Printed at reduced scale.

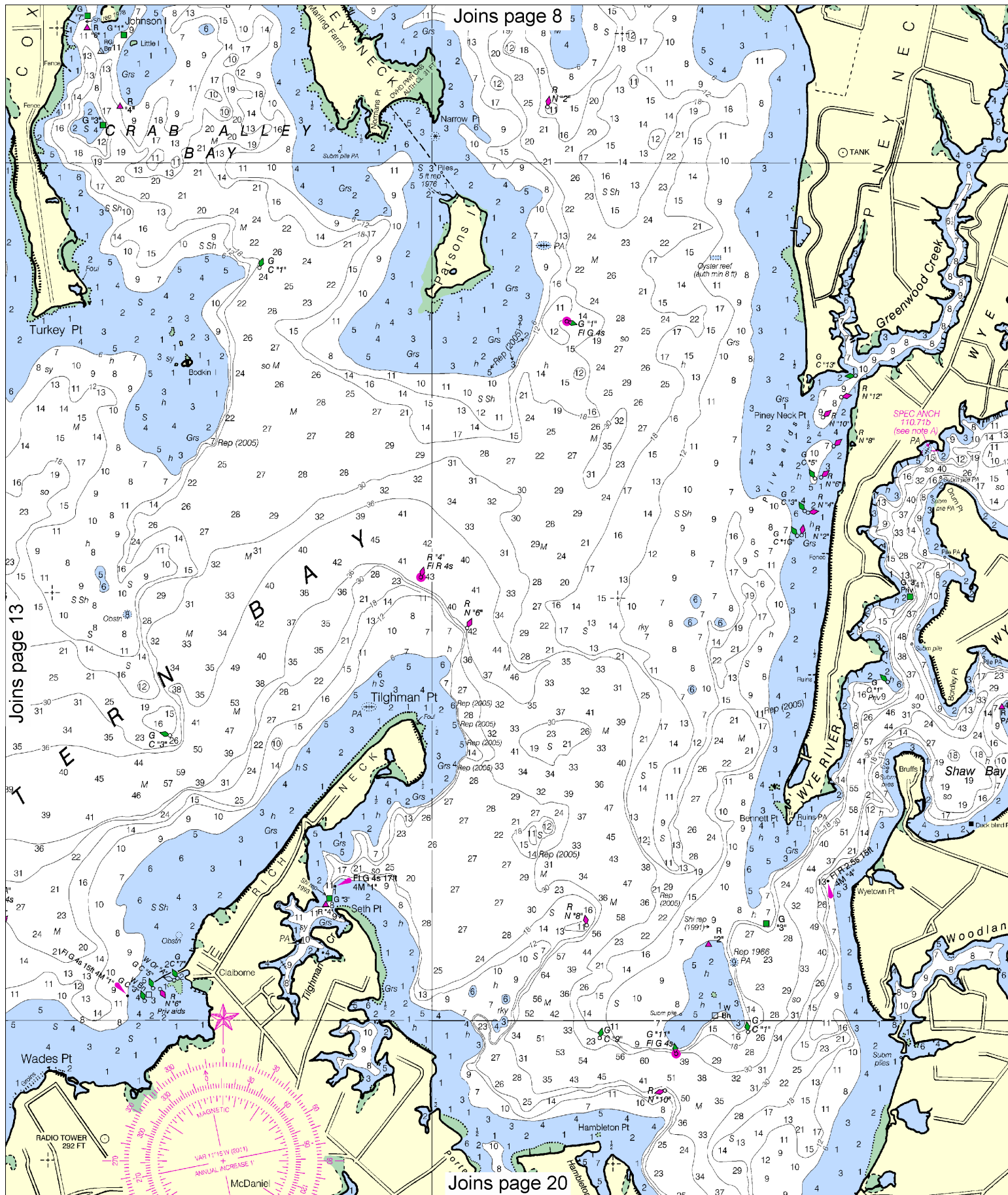
SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.









14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 9

vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.


#### POLLUTION REPORTS

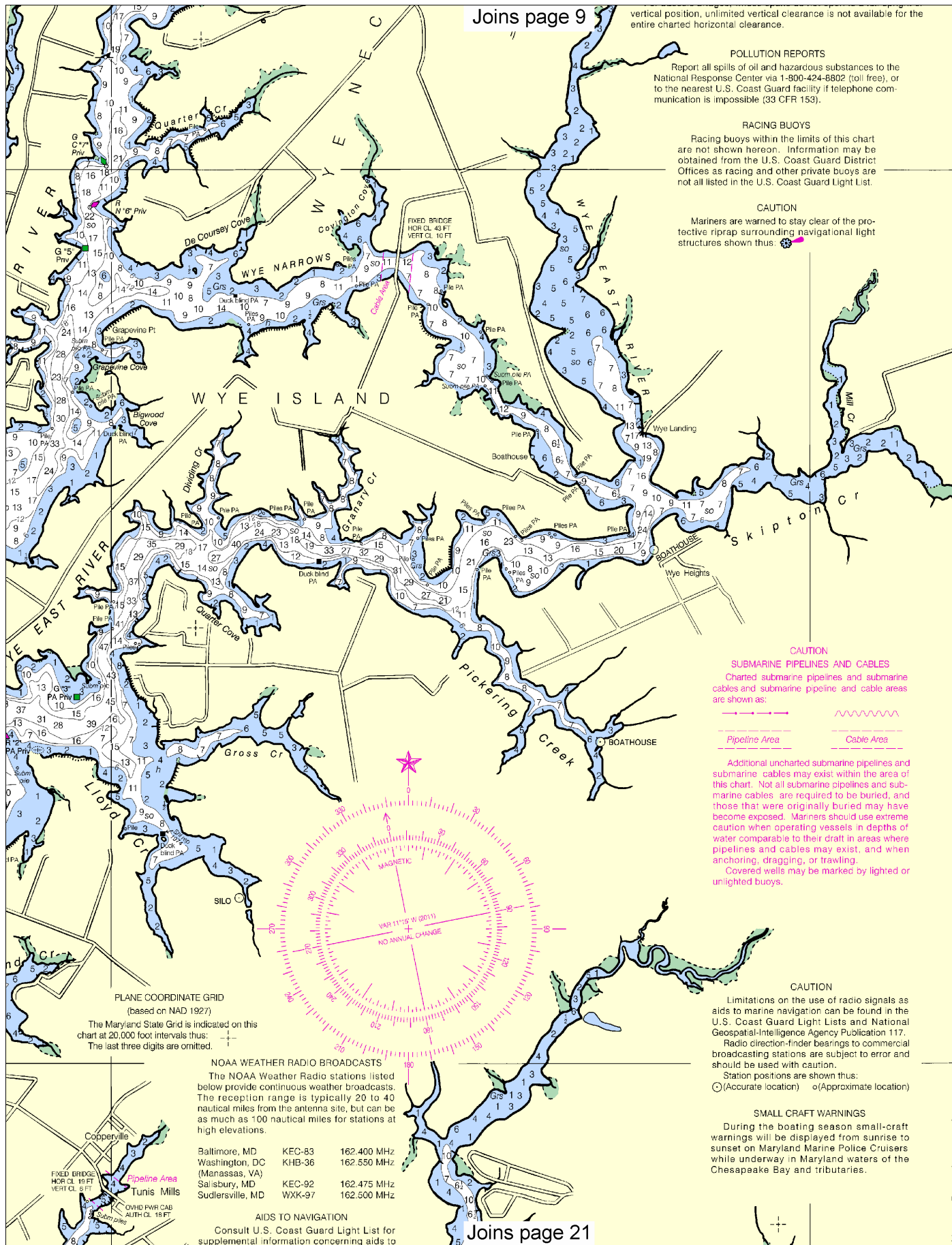
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

#### RACING BUOYS

Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

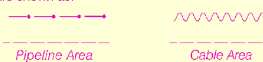
#### CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: 



#### CAUTION

**SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES**  
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

#### CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:


⊙ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

#### SMALL CRAFT WARNINGS

During the boating season small-craft warnings will be displayed from sunrise to sunset on Maryland Marine Police Cruisers while underway in Maryland waters of the Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.

#### PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)

The Maryland State Grid is indicated on this chart at 20,000 foot intervals thus:   
The last three digits are omitted.

#### NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

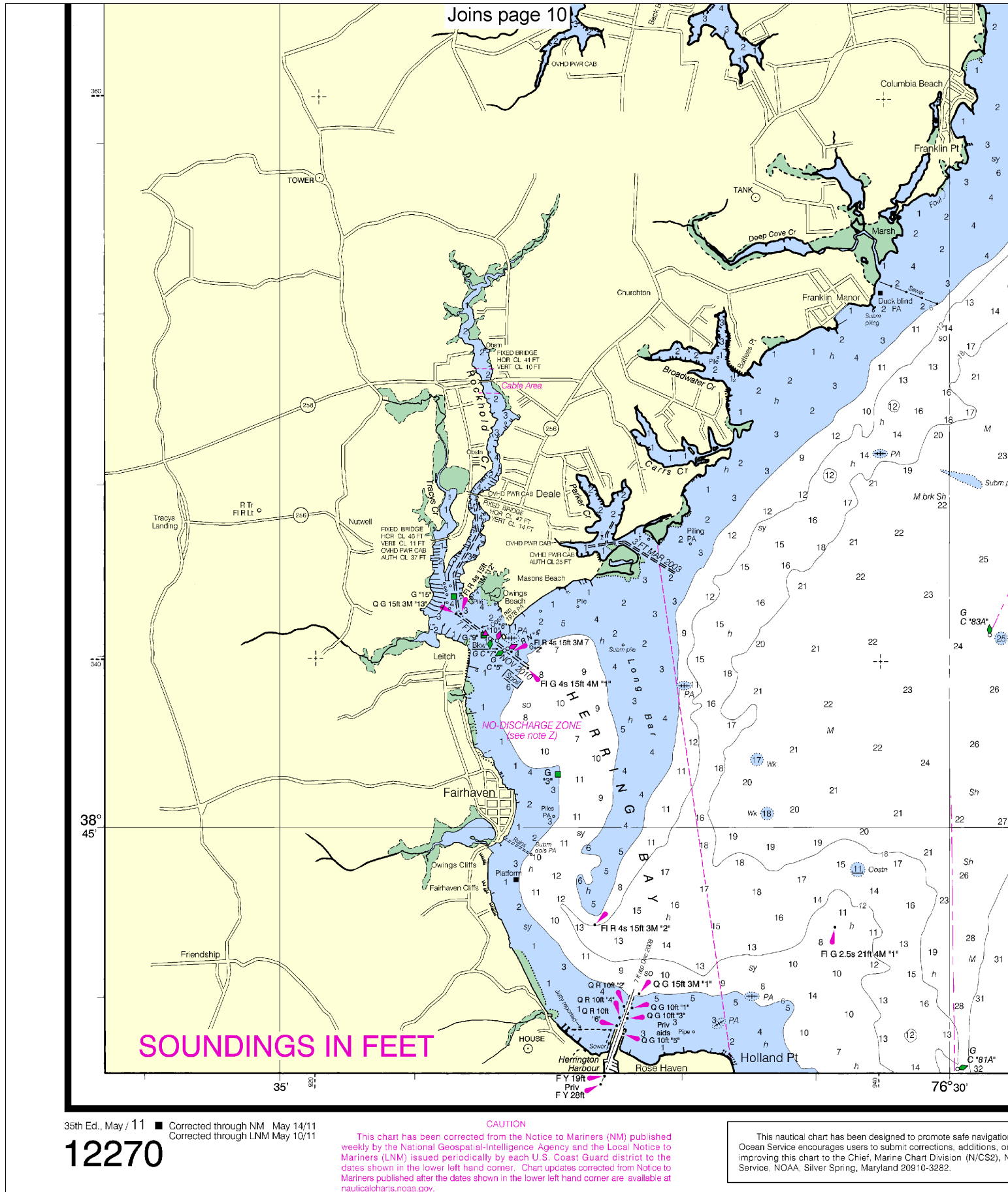
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Baltimore, MD	KEC-83	162.400 MHz
Washington, DC (Manassas, VA)	KHB-36	162.550 MHz
Salisbury, MD	KEC-92	162.475 MHz
Sudlersville, MD	WXX-97	162.500 MHz

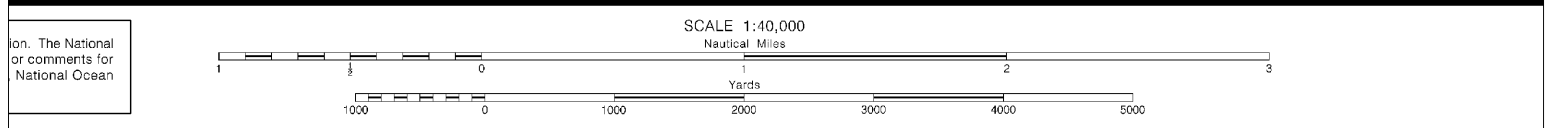
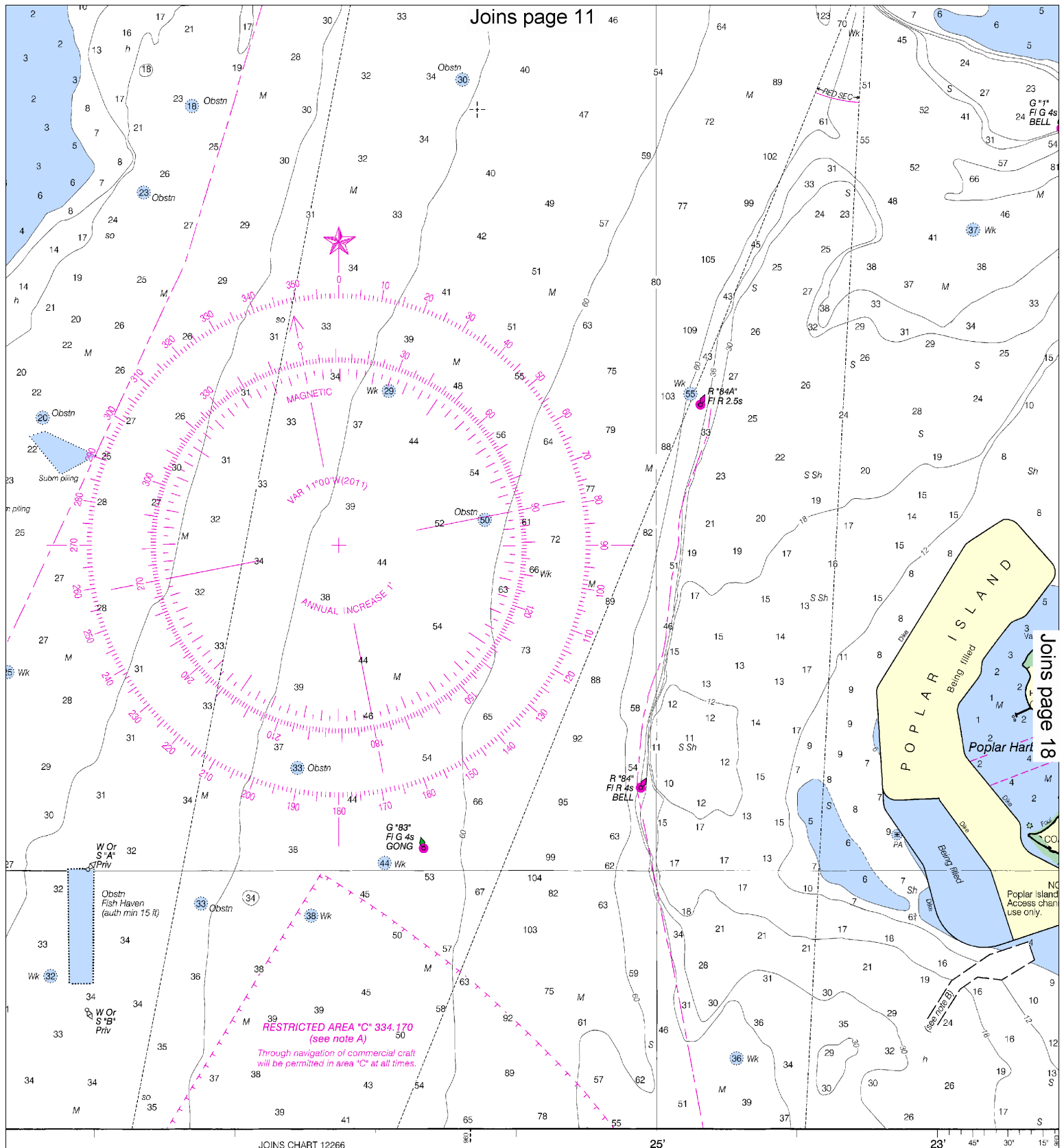
#### AIDS TO NAVIGATION

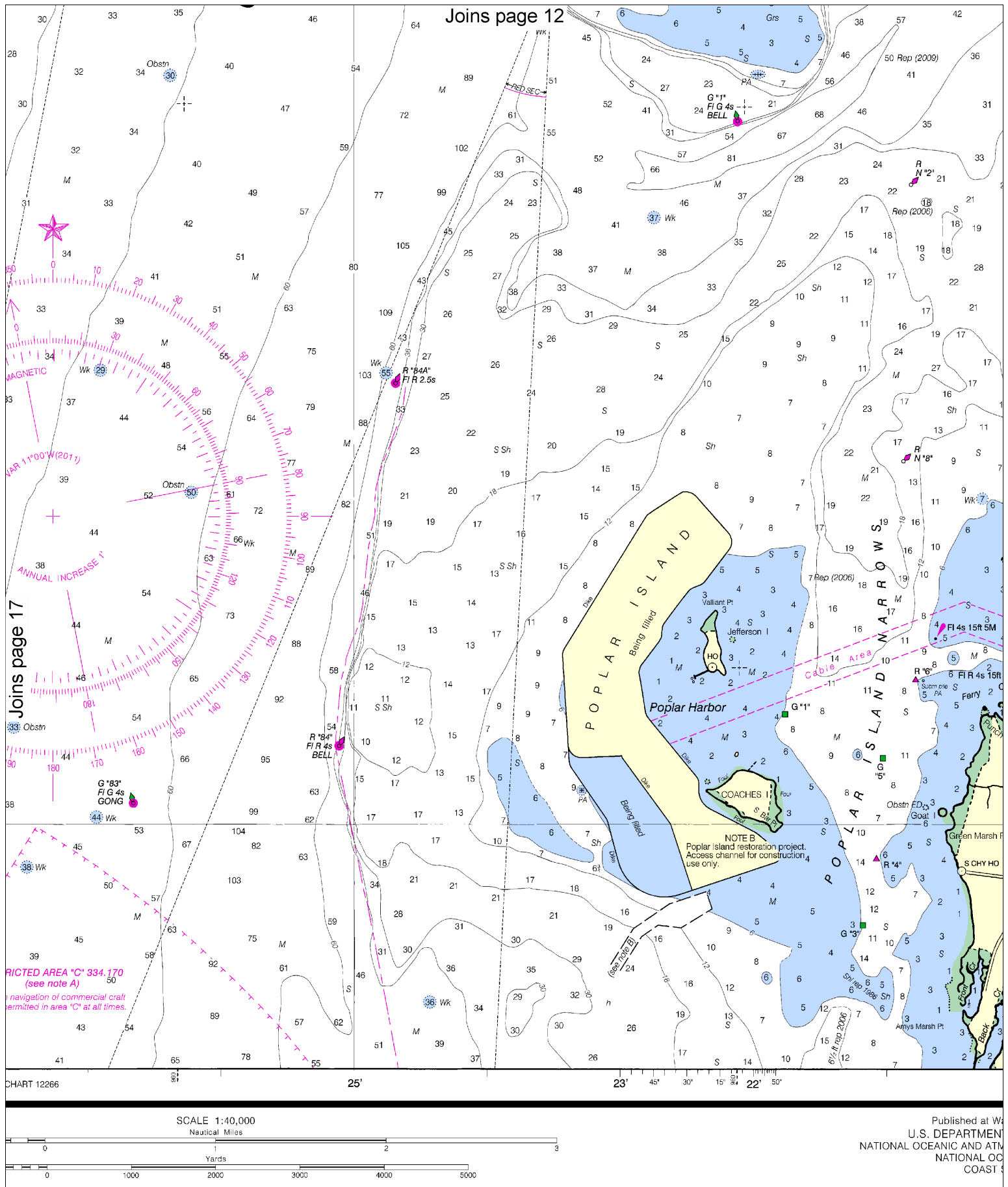
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to

Joins page 21







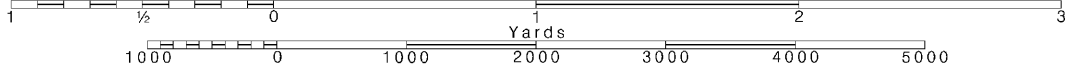


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

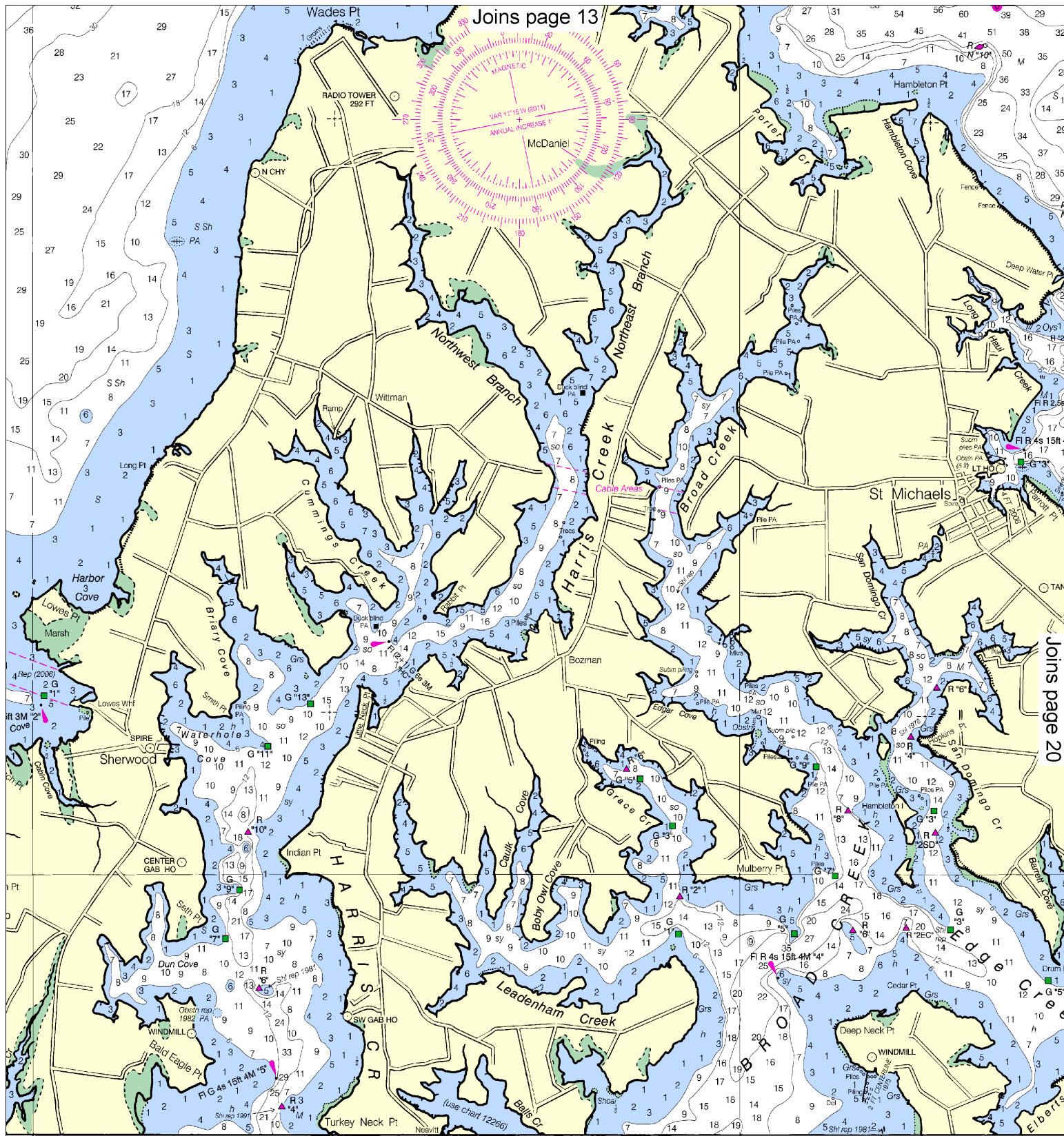
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

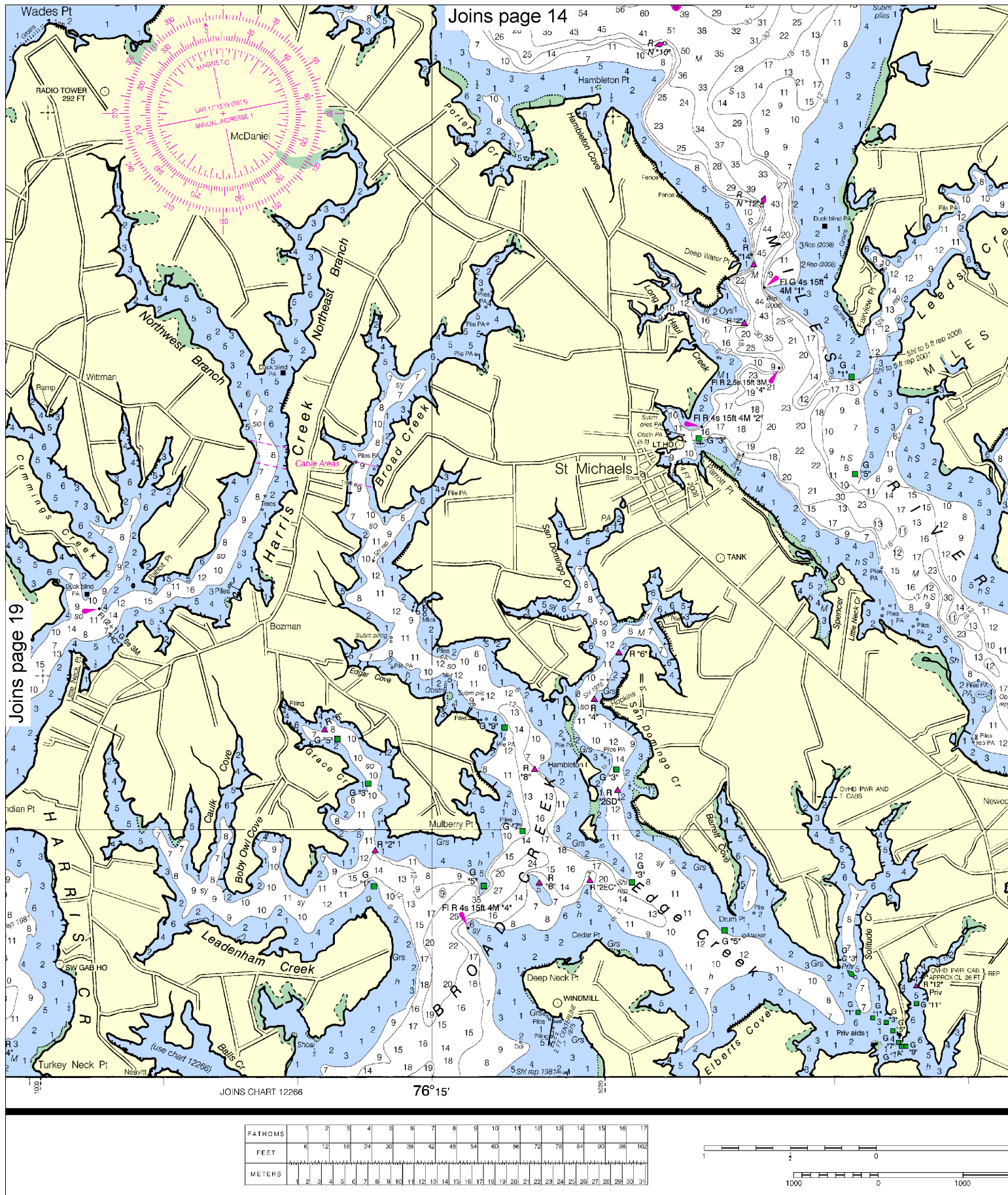






Washington, D.C.  
 NT OF COMMERCE  
 MOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
 CEAN SERVICE  
 SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17



20

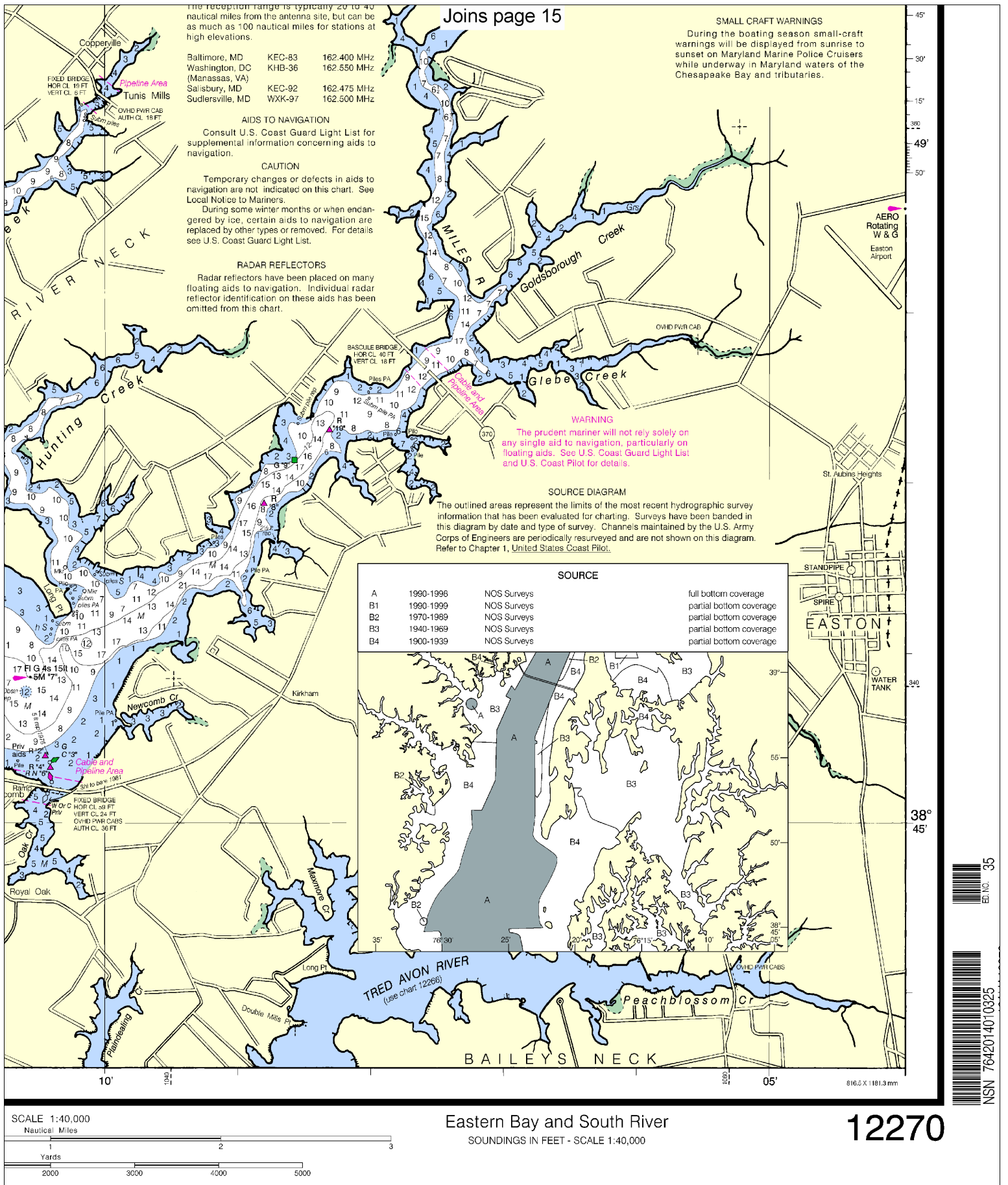
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000

See Note on page 5.









## VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16** – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

**Getting and Giving Help** — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

## Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

**HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!**



**NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR)** is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

## Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	<a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov</a>
Online chart viewer	—	<a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html</a>
Report a chart discrepancy	—	<a href="http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx">http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx</a>
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	<a href="http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs">http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs</a>
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	<a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html</a>
Coast Pilot online	—	<a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm</a>
Tides and Currents	—	<a href="http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov">http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov</a>
Marine Forecasts	—	<a href="http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm">http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm</a>
National Data Buoy Center	—	<a href="http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/">http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/</a>
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	<a href="http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/">http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/</a>
National Weather Service	—	<a href="http://www.weather.gov/">http://www.weather.gov/</a>
National Hurricane Center	—	<a href="http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/">http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/</a>
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	<a href="http://ptwc.weather.gov/">http://ptwc.weather.gov/</a>
Contact Us	—	<a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm</a>



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NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



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